

Our Duplin county patrons will have an opportunity of settling their dues to the Journal office during next Court week, the 3d Monday of the present month. A. L. Price will attend said Court for that purpose. We hope our friends will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet him at that time prepared to square up for old scores and renew their subscriptions.

Coal and Iron.

The Fayetteville Observer of Monday contains an editorial article calling attention to the great influence of coal and iron in promoting the growth and development of a State, as shown from the example of Pennsylvania, which of all the old States of the Atlantic seaboard, alone holds her own, and actually gains upon her sister States, and this owing mainly to the development of her mineral resources. Previous to such development by the construction of canals and railroads, to carry the products of the mines to market, Pennsylvania was retreating in the scale of States. New York had passed her and was rapidly increasing her distance; even the new State of Ohio threatened to pass her at the next census. But before the time for the taking of that census had arrived, the effect of the public improvements penetrating the mining regions began to be felt; and, instead of decay and retrogression, progress became the order of the day. The census of 1850 showed that Pennsylvania had taken a fresh start and was not merely holding her own but gaining upon her rivals and competitors. With little foreign trade—little or no lake trade—no trade with the British Colonies such as Western New York enjoys, still Pennsylvania has actually, by virtue of her mineral resources, kept gaining upon the great and prosperous Empire State—gaining in relative wealth and population.—Let us bear this in mind.

Some ardent believers in the magnitude and value of our deposits of coal and iron in the Deep River country, contend that they are superior to those of Pennsylvania. Of course, much of this must be conjecture. It is enough for us to know that there are deposits there of a valuable character, and to an extent which is practically unlimited. Those best acquainted with such matters, say that these mines can be worked with profit, provided an avenue to market be supplied, and that the distance which the coal will have to be transported to a point of shipment, is not so great as to form any insuperable obstacle, not being as great as the Pennsylvania or Maryland deposits, now worked to advantage.

This is the state of the case. These deposits exist in North Carolina. They exist at a point conveniently accessible to tide water. They are awaiting development by means of slackwater or railroad, or both. Will they be developed or not? This is a question for the Legislature to answer. Individuals are not able to construct the works without the additional assistance of the Legislature.

So far as the river is concerned, if properly improved and fulfilling the ends for which its improvement is designed, it would, we think, be preferable to a railroad, inasmuch as there would be no loading or unloading between the original point of shipment on the river, at the mines, and the final shipment on board a sea-going vessel bound for any northern or southern port. We think that coal could be carried at less expense per ton on slackwater, and open river navigation, than it could on any road. But we may be mistaken, and there are certainly advantages connected with a railroad which cannot be claimed for any inland navigation.

There are undoubtedly advantages and disadvantages connected with either project—the river improvement or the Railroad. Both will, in our opinion, be eventually built, and will then pay. The Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Canal Company, are both taxed to their utmost capacity to bring down the coal of the Schuylkill region, and both these works are enormous in their own way. The Navigation laborers under the disadvantage of being closed part of the year by ice, a disadvantage to which our work would not be subject.

We cannot but think that the special friends of the Railroad or the Navigation will commit a great mistake if they permit themselves to be drawn into a position of antagonism, or be persuaded to run the schemes against each other as hostile and conflicting projects. No good to either, but much evil to both must be the result of such mistaken policy. Therefore do we sincerely trust that no such policy will be adopted.

We trust that we will not be understood as unfriendly to the railroad, or inclined to strike a side-blow at it, when we say that, although we desire the success of the road as well as of the navigation, yet if we felt that one or the other must be given up, and it depended upon us to say which one that should be, we would go for giving up the road rather than the river, if for no other reason, for the sufficient one that both State interest and State pride are interested in the river project. The State is already in so far that she cannot recede without loss. Her credit is involved in putting through this work, as it would certainly be humiliating for the State of North Carolina to be forced to let a company from another section of the Union take a great State work out of her hands, she having begun it. We don't believe anybody would like this work to be sold out of the hands of the State; and that must be the consequence unless the Legislature comes to the rescue.

This work, as we have before said, has been injured by a piddling, hand-to-mouth policy. The original estimate of \$185,000 was about enough to bring it decently before the public—hardly more. If a million dollars had been said at once, and everything from the first done on a proper solid foundation from the first, as it must be at the last, we believe that the work would now be paying the interest on the State debt contracted for building it, as well as affording a fair return to individual stockholders, to say nothing of the great benefits it would be conferring upon the State. The errors of the past are the result of inexperience. States, companies, and individuals have, in most cases, to buy knowledge, and pay pretty dear for it too. All hands, in this case, have had to do so. It is certainly better to make use of this dearly bought experience than to spend time in omissions and recommissions. Above all it is desirable not to fall again into the errors of the past. Half doing anything is worse than not doing it at all. If the Legislature grants aid to this work it will be the dictate of wisdom and true economy to find out the full amount necessary to do it well, thoroughly and at once, or not at all. This we think all will admit.—We think it will pay to do so. We have no doubt of it.

REMOVAL OF A POSTMASTER IN ENGLAND.—It is rare that a public officer in England is removed, especially a postmaster; yet we have before us an order from the Postmaster General of England for the removal of a postmaster in the county of Kent, on no other ground than that of being discourteous to those who had business with his office.

Our Commissioners have fixed the town tax on real estate for the ensuing year at 90 cents on the hundred dollars.

Thirty thousand passengers were carried last year by the steamships between Europe and the United States, including eastern and western passages.

The Dead of the Past Year.

Take the most favored countries, and at least one person out of forty dies every year. Out of every four friends and acquaintances, one at least will drop from the circle. Such has been and such will be the course of events.

The great or the distinguished or the notorious persons who have gone from the stage of life, afford a fitting theme for the remarks of the editor or the reflections of the moralist. The mass of mankind are neither great nor distinguished, nor notorious; the great mass of human joy or sorrow is unknown to the public. It lies in the cool, sequestered vale of life. A passing thought, less of sorrow than of curiosity or speculation, may be awakened by the news that some distinguished individual has passed away; while in many a quiet home, for long years to come, the eyes of father or of mother will fill with tears should some other is trivial word or careless allusion recall the image of the loved and lost—a little babe perhaps, unknown beyond the home enlivened once by its childish prattle, and forgotten by all save those to whom it is and always will continue to be a little child, still young and innocent, while those who have come after it have grown old, and contracted the stain that adheres to all things earthly. The little children dead within the past year will be as long remembered and as sincerely mourned as the great generals or statesmen over whose graves the tongue of lying panegyric represents nations in tears. The human heart—the natural affections assert their supremacy.

Popularity, partisanship, public favor, what you please, are strange things—good things, no doubt—necessary things. But when viewed in this connection they almost strike us as delusions, as phantasies. Not that they are so in fact, but as compared with the inner life, the home feelings of every human being who still retains his humanity. We recollect well the sensation created by the deaths of distinguished men in the United States. Two Presidents who died in office, and one shortly after his retirement—able, popular, idolized leaders, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and others. The orator and the writer proclaimed their praises in sonorous sentences or labored periods. The pomp of public ceremonial did due honor to their memory; but who did not feel that there were certain aged ladies, the companions of their life-time, whose true heart-sorrow exceeded that of nations, or parties, or senators. The humblest man or woman, whose heart is in the right place, may be as sincerely loved in life, and as sincerely mourned in death, as the most distinguished.

Few of us have not lost some friend, even within the past year. We know that we turn to the memory of that friend lovingly and regretfully, far more from the instincts of the heart than from the recollections of the head. In looking over the dead year, itself, we find that its most pleasant memories dwell with the sweet charities of life, and not with the noises or confusions or ostentations of the hour.

Congress.

We have not paid special attention to the doings of the present session of Congress. We think the public proceedings, thus far, are very well hit off by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in a speech delivered by him on the 6th instant. The Republicans have been defeated—the people have decided against them, and in now spending their ammunition upon the President's message, they remind him of a lawyer who wished to speak in Court after his case had been decided. The Judge told him that he could not do so, whereupon the lawyer said: "I was not arguing the question, but only curing the decision." They had been curing the decision ever since the session commenced.

Many of the committees have been ready to report, but have not had the opportunity, owing to this somewhat interminable cursing frolic. Things will, no doubt, be hurried through enough to get along with until the next Congress assembles.

Nothing can be done with Kansas, and little need be said until the time comes for her to apply for admission into the Union as a State. The slavery discussion in Congress, therefore, amounts at present in reality to nothing more than cursing the decision. Many projects of Pacific Railroads, etc., will be up and agitated, but none of them will pass this time, we think, from the difficulty of reconciling the claims urged by the friends of the respective routes, schemes and projects.

There is one matter rapidly rising into importance—pressing importance. The absolute necessity of reducing the revenue of the United States. The General Government collects too much money for the economical administration of her affairs, and with an overflowing Treasury spring up all sorts of schemes for relieving it of such overflow—not all of them honest, we fear.

But while this state of things is tending to correction in public affairs, the people are annually forced to pay something like twenty-five millions a year more than there is any need for. This is directly into the public Treasury, while no doubt they pay indirectly quite as much more by way of protection to manufacturers. A large surplus accumulated in the Treasury, is ruinous to the finances and business of the country. It will accumulate, unless the tariff be reduced or a departure be made from all just notions of economy, and the General Government be plunged into a sea of useless and unconstitutional expenditure.

There are various prospects for this reduction.—One brought forward by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and another by Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, from the minority of the same committee, both proposing a revival of the tariff with a view to bring the receipts of the government within the requirements of an economical administration of its affairs, but differing in this, that Mr. Letcher proposes a purely revenue basis, while Mr. Campbell advocates "incidental" protection to manufacturers, meaning of course "incidental" discrimination against all others. We believe in Mr. Letcher's views on this subject, but hardly think that anything will be done at this short session.

It is painful to remark that even so distinguished a gentleman as his Satanic Majesty is not exempted from the lamentable degeneracy characteristic of these modern times. Once famous for fidelity to his friends—proverbial indeed for that quality, it having passed into an axiom, that "the devil is good to his own," we find that he has recently behaved quite shabbily to two of his most active servants, Mr. Huntington, the New York forger, and Mr. Tuckerman, the Eastern Railroad defaulter. Huntington has gone to Sing Sing, and on Saturday last they convicted Tuckerman at Boston. Willing as we are to give the devil his due, and save his character from unjust aspersion, we can find no excuse for his unprincipled desertion of his good friends, except by assuming that in their little private intercourse with him, they had first attempted to cheat him and therefore led to his desertion of them in their extremity.

THE WEATHER IN COBA.—A severe cold term has been experienced on the north side of Cuba, the thermometer on the 24th and 25th ult., having fallen to 43 deg. Fahrenheit. This is colder than has been known there for twenty years before.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5th, 1856.

SENATE.—The following bills were read the third time and passed: A bill to prevent the felling of timber in Enae Creek. A bill concerning the Chesapeake Turnpike Company. A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington Bank.

Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the Clerks of the Courts from fixing the County Seal to the papers of free negroes.

Mr. Myers, of Anson, introduced a bill concerning evidence in cases of assault and battery.

A number of House bills which were noted in the common reports of last week, were read the first time.

The House bill to provide for the improvement of certain rivers in Sampson county, was rejected; yeas 12, nays 29.

A message from the House proposing to adjourn sine die on the 26th, was concurred in, yeas 27, nays 18.

The order of the day being the bill to re-charter the State Bank was taken up. The bill was discussed at great length. Pending the debate, Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, moved that the Senate take a recess until 3 o'clock this evening, which was adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Meares presented a memorial from the citizens of Smithfield, Brunswick county, complaining of free negroes taking contracts for mechanical work, and praying protection against competition by free negroes and slaves.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the 6th section 67th chapter of the Revised Code as to give justices of the peace jurisdiction to the amount of \$200, and report thereon.—Adopted.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to raise a sinking fund. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pearson, a bill to incorporate the town of Barnville, Yancey county.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to amend 1st section 17th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning militia.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a bill to incorporate the Salem and Guilford Railroad Company.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, moved a resolution he had given notice of to be taken up and read. It provides that the House shall each day take a recess from 1 to 3 o'clock, and then meet for the despatch of business, to commence on and after Wednesday next.

Mr. Scott moved to amend by inserting 2 o'clock instead of 1. Mr. Settle moved to strike out all and insert "and on the 26th inst. the House shall adjourn." A question was put on Mr. Settle's amendment, and was rejected. Yeas 32, nays 73. Mr. Scott's amendment was also rejected. Yeas 28, nays 77. Mr. Hill having accepted an amendment, inserting half past one, the resolution was adopted. Yeas 95, nays 10.

Mr. Gilliam offered leave to introduce a substitute for a bill introduced by Mr. Bledsoe, concerning the duties of clerks in equity. This bill provides, that these offices fall vacant, their duties shall be transferred to the Clerks of the Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, a resolution was adopted prohibiting all debate upon motions to meet or to adjourn, and upon motions concerning the priority of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Johnson moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing that both Houses shall adjourn, sine die, on the 26th inst. Adopted.

The bill to diminish costs in suits of law was taken up. This bill, amongst other changes, allows plaintiff and defendant to be examined on oath in open Court. It passed its second reading. Yeas 55, nays 38.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to adjourn, sine die, on the 26th inst.

A bill concerning the dower of widows was rejected.

A bill to divide Chatham county was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to repeal the 6th section 36th chapter of the Revised Code, making it penal to pass one and two dollar notes, passed its second reading. Yeas 65, nays 37.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 6, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Eaton offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee enquire into what is a public and what is a private corporation.

The message from the House respecting the election of Trustees for the University was laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the town of Columbus, Polk county, passed its second and third readings.

A bill authorizing certain free negroes to reside in the State, on motion of Mr. Pearson, was taken up and put on its second reading. Mr. Pool advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Mills moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion was adopted.—Yeas 25, nays 18.

The special order of the day being a bill to repeal sections 5th, 6th and 7th, chapter 36, of the Revised Code in relation to small notes, Mr. W. H. Thomas wished to amend the amendment proposed by the Committee, and therefore moved to strike out the words, "by the Banks of the State"—yeas 23, nays 21. The question being then on the amendment, "that so much of the 6th section (see 36th chapter) as prohibited the reception and passage of notes under \$5 be repealed." The amendment was adopted.—Yeas 36, nays 9. The bill as amended passed its second reading.—Yeas 33, nays 13.

The Senate then adjourned.

[The debate on re-chartering the Bank of the State, in yesterday afternoon's session, was adjourned without coming to a decision.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On motion of Mr. Humphreys, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for five Trustees for the University, at half past 11 o'clock. Adopted; yeas 49, nays 32.

Mr. Baxter, from the select committee, reported back the Peoples Bank bill with amendments, and a proposition to print. Adopted.

Mr. White, of Cabarrus, a resolution concerning the Commissioners of the Revenue.

The following bills were introduced, read and referred to the proper committees: Mr. McIntosh, a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan a sum not exceeding \$5,000 to the United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville. Mr. Jenkins, a bill to more effectively prevent the killing of cattle, stock, &c., on Railroads. Mr. Reeves, a bill to amend 3d sec. 69th chap. of the Revised Code, concerning members of Congress. Mr. Thompson, a bill for the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Clarke, a bill concerning County Courts, granting licenses for the sale of Spirituous Liquors. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to admit negro testimony against persons accused of exciting insurrection, &c. Mr. Jennett, a bill to authorize the citizens of Hyde County to elect Commissioners of the Road.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the bill to establish a new County by the name of Graham, was indefinitely postponed.—Yeas 65, nays 46.

A bill to authorize Banks to issue notes under the value of five dollars, ones, twos, threes and fours.—Mr. Badham moved to postpone indefinitely. This brought on a long debate upon the merits of the proposition; the motion to postpone was lost—yeas 33, nays 32.

Mr. Elliott moved an amendment, prohibiting the circulation of notes issued out of the State. This was objected to as oppressive to the border counties, where South Carolina notes were in circulation, it was rejected.—Yeas 50, nays 61.

An amendment by Mr. Gilliam, providing the profit arising from lost or destroyed notes, be transferred to the State, and an amendment to the same by Mr. Ward, was rejected. Mr. Gilliam then moved that all small notes should be redeemed in silver change by the Banks. An amendment by Mr. Elliott to insert "gold and Spanish coin" being rejected, Mr. Gilliam's amendment was adopted.—Yeas 62, nays 45.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 7, 1857.

SENATE.—The bill to exempt from taxation, and fix the rate of interest on the coupon bonds of the N. C. Railroad, was read the second and third times and passed.

A message was received from the House, proposing to enter on an election for University Trustees at 12 o'clock. Mr. Dockery spoke against the proposition until 12 o'clock, when the Speaker announced the order of the day to be the bill to build a Railroad from Greensboro' to Danville. On motion of Mr. Hill, the order was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Dockery, and congratulated that gentleman on his lately acquired honor for night coaches and dark-lantern concerns.—The Democrats then paraded the name of their preference for office, but did not swear their man's vote for them as his party did. Mr. Hill alluded in severe terms to the Know-Nothing party. Mr. Dockery interrupted Mr. Hill and defended the American party, and asked the Senator who ought to govern America? Mr. Hill replied—the Democratic party, which is the true American party. Mr. Eaton would not be guided by party nominations in the matter of Trustees for the University. Mr. W. H. Thomas was willing to compromise and elect two Americans and three Democrats. Mr. Hill asked the Senator if he would vote for those two if he knew they were from a sworn council? Mr. W. H. Thomas as though the question had nothing to do with the question at issue. Mr. Thomas spoke at length on the subject under discussion. After some remarks from Messrs. Wiggins and Poole, Mr. Houston defended the Democratic party from the charges brought against it. Mr. Wilder moved to lay the message on the table, which was adopted. Mr. Hill moved a message be sent to the House, proposing to enter forthwith on an election for Trustees. A motion to adjourn being rejected, Mr. Hill's motion prevailed, and the message was sent.

A bill to incorporate the Hyde County Steamboat Company, was read the first time.

The bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company was taken up. On motion of Mr. Pearson, an amendment was adopted, giving the Company five years longer to pay the bonds held against it by this State, the interest to be paid annually.—Thus amended, the bill passed its second and third readings.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Hill of Halifax, from the Committee on Corporation and Currency, reported a bill requiring all Banks to make their reports to the Public Treasurer on the 1st of May and November each year.

Mr. Badham moved his resolution be adopted, prohibiting the introduction of bills after the 12th inst. On motion of Mr. Reeves a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for University Trustees, at 12 o'clock, adopted—yeas 51, nays 41.

The following bills were introduced, read and referred: Mr. Holmes, a bill to require the inspection and weighing of Cotton and Wheat. Mr. Jones, a bill exempting the overseers of roads from Military duty. Mr. Mason, a bill to incorporate the Garysburg and Windsor Railroad Company.

Mr. Bledsoe moved on the bill repealing the act prohibiting the issue of small notes.

An amendment by Mr. Mann, imposing a tax of 1 cent per cent, was rejected—yeas 86, nays 44.

After much debating, three amendments by Mr. Baxter were adopted. The first, limiting the issue of small notes to 10 cents on the capital. The second, making all notes payable at any branch, in gold and silver, and the third, providing for the issue of small notes at any future period.

Mr. Baxter introduced another amendment—that the Banks of Cape Fear, Wilmington and Clarendon, be excluded from participating in the benefits of the bill, unless they gave up certain clauses in their charters, exempting them from more than 1 per cent tax on the whole of their capital.

This amendment met with considerable opposition.

An amendment by Mr. Hill of Halifax, (including all Banks) was rejected—yeas 38, nays 72. Mr. Baxter's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Elliott offered an amendment repealing the 6th section 36th chapter of the Revised Code, which prohibited the Public Treasurer from receiving the notes of Banks issuing notes of less than \$5. Mr. Elliott spoke at length in support of the bill, and Mr. Hill of Halifax, against it. Mr. Outlaw spoke strongly against the principle embraced in the bill. The bill passed its second reading—yeas 61, nays 53.

A bill incorporating a Military Company in Wilmington, was read the first time.

The House then adjourned.

MOORE'S CREEK MONUMENT.

The Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens at Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February last, met in the Court House, in Wilmington, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 6th inst.

Present—Dr. Frederick J. Hill, Chairman; N. N. Nixon; James P. Moore; Col. John McRae; T. H. Ashe; Dr. P. M. Walker; Daniel Shaw.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take immediate action to raise funds necessary for the erection of a suitable monument on the ground where the Battle of Moore's Creek was fought, on the 27th of February, 1776.

On motion, Atlas J. Grady was invited to take a seat with the Committee, share in its deliberations, and act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint committees in the following counties, to solicit subscriptions for erecting a suitable Monument on Moore's Creek Battle Ground, to wit: New Hanover, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Sampson, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.

2d. Resolved, That the General Assembly be requested to take to body to make an appropriation to aid in the erection of a Monument at Moore's Creek Battle Ground, commemorative of the gallant deeds of our ancestors in the battle fought there on the 27th of February, 1776, and of the important effects resulting therefrom upon the successful termination of our Revolutionary struggle.

3d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, the time is now too short between this and the next Anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek, to give all who desire to do so an opportunity of contributing to the erection of said Monument; at the same time they deem it indispensable that at least \$10,000 should be raised at the meeting on the next Anniversary. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for commencing the work on that day, and that they obtain plans for a Monument, to cost about \$5,000, and submit the same at that time.

The Chairman appointed under the first resolution the following committees, who are respectfully requested to report to the Secretary of this meeting on or before the 27th of February next, to wit:

New Hanover County.—Owen Fennell, Jas. Kerr, James P. Moore, Owen Alderman, John Eaken, R. L. Boeuvre, John Jones, W. S. Larkins, D. McIntire, W. J. Hand, John D. Powers, Loti Croom, Daniel W. Jones, John Howard, Joseph M. Foy, Reuben Eversitt, John A. Sanders, R. Beasley, E. Porter, J. G. Pickett, W. S. Pridgen, Chas. Henry.

Duplin County.—Isaac B. Kelly, Hargett Konegay, Grady Outlaw, W. R. Ward, Edward Armstrong, O. R. Kennan, Zach Smith, Jr., A. O. Grady, Dr. James H. Hicks, Henry B. Hurst.

Lenoir County.—Council Wooten, Jackson Pollock, Plunkett Hardin, John F. Wooten, John C. Washington, Jno. H. Jackson, Jno. H. Peoples, Alexander Rouse, Whitfield Grady, Aretas Jones.

Wayne County.—W. K. Lane, J. J. Baker, W. T. Dorch, William Robinson, John V. Sherard, Lewis Whitfield, John D. Pearall, John Wright, Wm. Caraway, H. R. Nixon.

Sampson County.—Dr. Wm. McKean, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. Faison, John R. Hoaman, Richard C. Holmes, W. T. Kirby, J. P. Tredwell, P. Murphy, Charles Harrison, A. Monk.

Cumberland County.—James Banks, E. J. Hale, Gen. John Winslow, J. McKethan, John Elliott, Col. A. S. McNeill, David Murphy, John C. Blocker.

Bladen County.—Rev. Colen Shaw, W. A. Melvin, T. D. McDowell, John A. Beatty, T. J. Jones, John B. Brown, Thomas O. Brown.

Columbus County.—Col. Alfred Smith, Calvin Haynes, Forney George, James Foy, Josiah Maulsby, A. C. Dickinson.

Brunswick County.—Owen D. Holmes, Samuel Langwick, Danl. L. Russell, James H. Pritchett, H. W. Waters, Moses Hewitt, Dr. F. Frink, Asa Ross, R. W. Rutland, Wm. Wilcox.

Town of Wilmington.—Henry Nutt, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, W. T. J. Vann, Thomas H. Lane, Dr. A. O. Bradley.

The Chairman appointed, under the 3d resolution, the following gentlemen as the Monument Committee, to wit: Dr. E. A. Anderson, P. K. Dickinson, and Donald McKee.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to select an orator for the celebration of the next anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek, to wit: Hon. W. S. Ashe, John L. Holmes, Dr. F. J. Hill, and George Davis.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee of correspondence, to wit: A. T. Thomas, H. Ashe, Dr. P. M. Walker, Col. John McKee.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to make suitable arrangements on the battle ground at Moore's Creek, for the celebration at the next anniversary, to wit: Dr. J. F. Simpson, Dr. McDuffie, Alfred McKee, John D. Moore, Dr. John R. Hawes, Edward A. Hawes, Henry Colvin, John H. Murphy, Henry Moore, Daniel McAllister, Joseph E. Lewis, Joel L. Moore, John F. Moore, C. W. Murphy, John Jones, Thos. H. Williams.

Resolved, That the names of A. J. Grady, W. T. J. Vann, and Dr. J. D. Bellamy, be added to the general committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that all other papers in the State are hereby requested to copy the same.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.

A. J. GRADY, Secretary.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 8th January, 1857.

The meeting of the citizens, called last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, was organized by the appointment of O. G. Parsley, Mayor, Chairman, and Jos. H. Flanner and Donald MacRae as Secretaries.

The Mayor stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of manifesting our interest in that important work, and to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to ensure its speedy and successful completion.

The subject was fully discussed by various persons present, and statements made as to the present condition of the works, the great value of the coal deposits in the State generally, and of the business likely to result from its completion. But as many persons deeply interested were absent from town, it was deemed best not to take any action then. It was, therefore, on motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Dr. F. J. Hill, Jas. Cassidy, Esq., and Judge Parsons, be appointed to prepare a business, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting, to be held this (Thursday) evening, at the Court House.

No further business offering, on motion the meeting adjourned to meet again in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor, Ch'n.

JOS. H. FLANNER, DON. MACRAE, Secretaries.

bration at the next anniversary, to wit: Dr. J. F. Simpson, Dr. McDuffie, Alfred McKee, John D. Moore, Dr. John R. Hawes, Edward A. Hawes, Henry Colvin, John H. Murphy, Henry Moore, Daniel McAllister, Joseph E. Lewis, Joel L. Moore, John F. Moore, C. W. Murphy, John Jones, Thos. H. Williams.